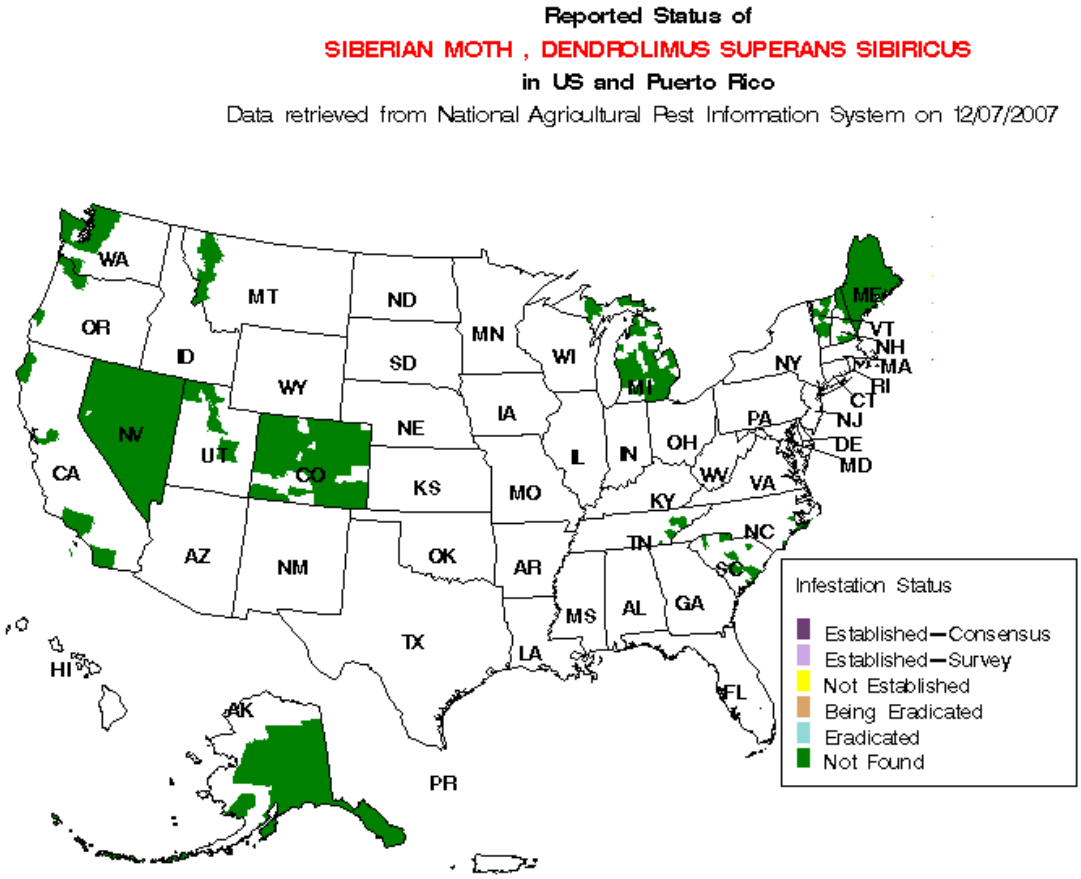
Exotic Moths Survey
Siberian Moth (*Dendrolimus superans sibericus*)
Summer Fruit Tortrix (*Adoxophyes orana*)
Pacific Fruit Piercing Moth (*Eudocima* (*Othreis*) *fullonia*)

The surveys for these three moths were linked because of sampling location and high risk area linkages. All three moths were considered to have a higher risk of introduction in the western portion of the state, and also to pose a higher risk to the area should they be introduced.

The Siberian moth (*Dendrolimus superans sibericus*), also known as the Siberian silk moth, is a defoliating agent on primarily pines, but also other evergreen trees. In its native range, it is responsible for damage similar to that done by the gypsy moth in outbreak areas of eastern North America. Infestations can lead to slower forest growth, tree death in cases of repeated infestation, and (a potentially large issue in Montana and other western states) unsightly forests that are not attractive for recreation, thus reducing tourism. Trapping for this moth involves green gypsy moth milk carton traps. Due to logistical failures on the part of the supplier, the traps arrived late in the season, so only 59 traps were placed. There were no suspects collected from the traps.



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The summer fruit tortrix (*Adoxophyes orana*) can be a serious pest of most fruits, but particularly apples and related fruits. While Montana does not have a large fruit industry, this is a section of the economy that has potential for growth, and is not able to tolerate any additional pests. In addition, this pest feeds on many other plants, including roses and other ornamentals. This survey was to be conducted using tan gypsy moth delta traps with species specific lure. Unfortunately, the lure was not provided until it was too late to put the survey out.

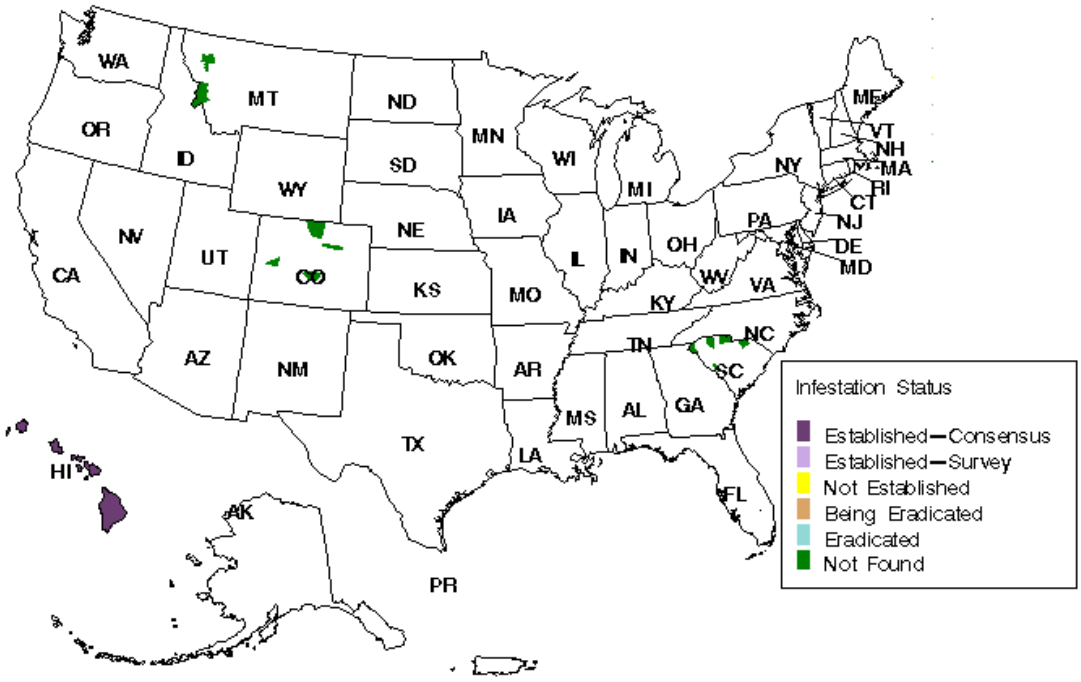
The Pacific fruit piercing moth (*Eudocima* (*Othreis*) *fullonia*) is also a potentially serious pest of fruit. While it is doubtful that this pest would ever establish in Montana, the damage done by the adult moth to susceptible fruit can be very severe. Punctures to the fruit not only damage the aesthetic appeal of the product, but can also introduce bacteria, leading to rot. There is no species specific lure available at this time for this moth. The survey was conducted using small black light traps, which were placed overnight in apple orchards with access to electricity (some traps required several 50 foot extension cords). The resulting collection was placed into a one quart re-closable plastic bag, and placed on dry ice. It was held in a freezer until it could be process. Moths were removed and counted, then examined by the entomology specialist for identification. No suspect moths were found.

Reported Status of

PACIFIC FRUIT–PIERCING MOTH , EUDOCIMA (OTHREIS) FULLONIA

in US and Puerto Rico

Data retrieved from National Agricultural Pest Information System on 12/07/2007



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